J. R. G. HASSARD DEAD.

A BRILLIANT SCHOLAR AND CRITIC.

HIS LONG, UNCOMPLAINING STRUGGLE WITH CONSUMPTION—LABORS FOR THE TRIBUNE.

John Rose Greene Hassard, who for more than twenty years was a leading member of THE TRIBUNE editorial staff, died yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock, at his home, No. 218 East Eighteenth-st., from pulmonary consumption. He was conscious almost to the last, and passed away quietly in the presence of his wife and mother, Mrs. Augusta Greene Hassard. Monsignor Preston remained in the house all night. He was born on September 4, 1836, in Houston-st., almost opposite the old Convent of Mercy, and was married by Monsignor Preston in St. Ann's Church, on May 8, 1872.

Though he had suffered for nine years from consumption, it was not until Saturday that his condition changed so much for the worse that his death was expected at any hour. After that time he ate almost nothing. Monsignor Preston, who has been his intimate friend for years, and his spiritual adviser as well, visited him every day after Saturday and was by his bedside up to within a short time before his death. He was sitting up until Tuesday morning, when the weak spells which foreboded death became so threatening that he was obliged to take to his bed for the first time during his sickness, and there he remained until he died. For several days he lived on liquid food exclusively and such other condiments of a medicinal nature as the doctor prescribed. A little ice-cream was about the last thing that he ate.

His illness was due in a measure to the labor which he devoted to translating the Tilden cipher dispatches in 1878. It began with a slight cough, to which he paid no attention—a neglect which undoubtedly cut short his life. He spent the summer of 1879 in Europe, during which time he wrote a series of interesting letters for THE TRIBUNE from London on places made famous by Dickens, Thackeray and other well-known writers, which were afterward published in book form. From Nassau, in the Bahamas, whither he went in the spring of 1881, he also wrote several letters. He revisited Europe in the following year, spending the winter months along the shores of the Mediterranean, and beguiling his time by picturesque sketches for THE TRIBUNE of all that was worth seeing or writing about in that section of Southern Europe. He had scarcely rested after his return home when he was once more on the road in search of health, his path leading him this time across the Continent to Southern California. His letters from Pine Mountain descriptive of that trip were in his usual delightful vein. The winter of 1883-'84 he passed in the Adirondacks and his summers since then have been spent in that region. But the fatal disease, already firmly imbedded in his system, could not be shaken off.

The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning in St. Ann's Church in the presence of Archbishop Corrigan and a large number of priests. The Archbishop will deliver a brief eulogy of the dead man. The Catholic societies to which Mr. Hassard belonged will be represented, and also the Century Club and the Authors' Club, of both of which he was a member. The burial will be at Calvary Cemetery.

JOHN R. G. HASSARD.

A long and bitter but very patient and noble struggle against an inexorable disease has ended, and our friend and comrade—dearer to our hearts than any words can say—has fallen asleep. The duty of recording his death falls naturally upon one who, in life and for many years, stood nearest his side, and was honored with his affection and confidence. It would, under any circumstances, be a difficult and mournful duty. It is inexpressibly pathetic and solemn to the friend who writes these words—for not alone is it fitting that love should utter its sense of bereavement, but that thought should express its conviction of public no less than personal loss. Our tears not enough. The worth of him for whom we mourn must at least be signified. It is not a common grief, and

> "That is not a common chance
> Which takes away a noble mind."

Mr. Hassard was a journalist but also he was a man of letters, and in both capacities he exerted eminent talents in a profoundly conscientious spirit and with a passionate loyalty to the highest standards of principle, learning and taste. As a journalist he knew that the first and most essential function of the newspaper is the presentation of the news; but as a man of letters he was aware that the pictorial facts and the facts of thought and feeling are not less actual or less important than the superficial aspects of the passing hour. He treated many subjects, ranging over a period of many years during which he was in continuous service of the press, and writing in the different veins of narrative, description, criticism, satire, and desultory comment; but, whatever the subject might be, he never failed either to satisfy his readers that every material fact of the matter had been stated, or to impress their minds with his absolute sincerity, his breadth of view, his wisdom, his pure moral principle, his fine and true taste, and his noble ideals of social order and personal conduct. It was this double power, this power of presenting the picture of actual life and at the same time of indicating its motive, its interior spirit, its accessories, and its meaning that made him an exceptional force in the profession which he dignified and adorned, and which suffers in his death an irreparable bereavement.

The life that is devoted to the art of writing seems, on its surface, to be uneventful. There is nothing in it to record of outward action, and but little of visible deed. Yet no greater error could possibly be made, in the study and estimate of human character, than the error of assuming that the life of a man of letters is necessarily, or—if he amounts to anything—even possibly a life of apathetic monotony and gray stagnation. For such a man lives, not alone under the pressure of his own intense individuality, but under the stress and strain of the whole intellectual movement of his time. Every fresh wave of thought breaks over him. Every aspiration and every forward step of the vanguard mind of his period is to him a personal experience—because he must keep pace with it. The religious question, the political question, the social question, the scientific question, each and every one of these is of vital personal importance to the man of letters. He cannot be content, as so many other people are, merely to hear of these things and to pass them by; he must think out the problems of the age; he must reach some sort of a conclusion; he must have convictions, and he must speak his mind. To him is forbidden alike indifference and silence. A moral and mental responsibility rests on him, to serve his generation, to proclaim the truth and defend the right, to help others at the hard part of the way, and thus to fulfil the duty for which he was designed in the great drama of human development. There are very serious ordeals in the life of such a man—times of sore mental conflict and cruel trial, hours of acute suffering, moments of splendid conquest and joy. Outwardly he seems placid, and the round of his existence looks quiet and dull. But under the calm surface of that silver tranquillity the tempests of passion rage and pass, the powers of character are matured and marshalled, and the strife of ideas accomplishes its appointed work. The representative man of letters is not seen in public affairs, and there is but little to tell of him when his career has ended. But his words are in thousands of hearts and his influence lives and glows in a myriad of the good deeds of the men of action who have imperceptibly felt his dominion.

Mr. Hassard's life afforded constant and potent illustration of these views. It was only slightly diversified by events, but it flowed over the depths of a wide and varied and significant intellectual experience. The sum of its incidents is soon told. He was born in this city in 1836. He was taught and trained in the Catholic College (St. John's) at Fordham, from which institution he was graduated in 1855. He assisted in preparing "The New American Encyclopaedia" and was in 1865 editor of "The Catholic World." In 1865-'66 he was engaged as a writer on "The Chicago Republican." He became associated with THE TRIBUNE in 1866, and in various capacities he served this journal for about twenty years. He was an editorial writer, a book reviewer, and a musical critic, and for some time after the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872 he held the post of managing editor. He wrote the "Life of Archbishop Hughes" (1866); the "Life of Pope Pius IX" (1877); a "History of the United States" (1877); "The Ring of the Nibelungs—a Description of its First Performance, in August, 1876, at Bayreuth" (1877); and "A Pickwickian Pilgrimage" (1881). The two books last named were made up of chapters that he originally published in THE TRIBUNE. He was the representative of this paper at Bayreuth in 1876, and his narrative of Wagner's remarkable exploits and success at that time—certainly a remarkable epoch in the history of music—is one of fascinating interest, and it is just as fresh and vital to-day as when it was written. Indeed, the sagacity with which he recognized Wagner's colossal power and the precision and authority with which he foreshadowed the drift and triumph of that great composer's ideas and influence abide still, among many proofs of his pre-eminent competence and superiority as a musical critic. His "Pickwickian Pilgrimage" was the result of a stroll in England, in the summer of 1879, chiefly in the track of Mr. Pickwick and his friends. Mr. Hassard was an ardent admirer of the works of Charles Dickens, and he followed in the footsteps of that novelist very reverently and with affectionate appreciation. This book contains an account of a boat voyage down the River Wye, from Hereford to Chepstow, which is perhaps the best single example of his best literary manner that could be chosen—a manner in which the influence of Goldsmith and Addison is clearly discernible through the writer's own characteristic mood of keen observation, direct statement, light, pictorial touch, and gentle sentiment. Another of his especially felicitous works is a little pamphlet called "The Fast Printing Machine" (1878), being a simple narrative of mechanical dexterity and industrial achievement, but made as earnest as one of the best of Macaulay's Essays, invested with the romance, charm and interest of a fairy tale, and expressed in language of rare felicity and vigor. Mr. Hassard was an occasional contributor to "The Catholic Review," and at one time he was the New-York correspondent of "The London Daily News;" but that post he resigned when his health began to fail, a few years ago. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Isabella Hargous. His widow survives him. He leaves no children. These few sentences recount the chief incidents of his life—scarcely more eventful to stranger eyes than that of the Vicar of Wakefield, with his migration from the brown bed to the blue and from the blue bed back again to the brown. It is the old story of the brain-worker, the man of thought, who stands apart from the pageant of human affairs, moralizing on it as it passes, and striving to purify and refresh it at the springs of its incessant and tumultuous flood.

The actual and essential story of his life, of course, lies far deeper and would be found beneath the surface, in the current of his intellectual development and the analysis of his literary achievements. He was not one of the exceptionally few who build monuments essentially great in literature, and thus strongly command and permanently retain the attention and interest of the world. He was simply a man of fine talents and lovely character, who devoted himself to the service of his fellow-creatures, in the avocation of journalism, and who made his mark in that field—broad and strong and brilliant and noble. The great public of miscellaneous readers cannot, perhaps, rationally be supposed to cherish any very deep interest in such a personality for any great length of time after its career has ended. But it was a personality that blessed many who never heard of it, while those whose privilege it was to know Mr. Hassard well and to know his labors and their value will eagerly and tenderly meditate now upon the rare qualities and beautiful traits of his mind, and will be very slow to forget the charm of his companionship and the lesson of his pure, blameless, devoted and beneficent life. He would have been the first to reprove extravagant eulogy of his talents or his productions. Yet it should be said that he filled a difficult and delicate office with rare ability and discretion, and that he taught to the critics and journalists of his time things that it was well worth their while to learn. Among other things he taught, by his example, the primal necessity of being perfectly well acquainted with the art discussed. He studied constantly, he thought deeply, he worked conscientiously and with laborious zeal. His freedom from conventionality and from prejudice—constantly evident in his writings—was a continued monition of refreshing originality of view and justice of mood. He looked at every subject with his own eyes, and not with the eyes of the past. The word that he spoke was the word of to-day, and not of yesterday, and he never fell into the error of mistaking his own personal distaste or aversion for a defect in the artist or the work that he reviewed. He knew, with Coleridge, that the first requisite for a good critic is a good heart, and he proved that he knew it every time he took up his pen. His keen intuition as to the relative importance of persons and themes was constantly manifested, and was still another lesson of practical value. For this journalist and man of letters, this devotee of art and music, who often sat alone for hours playing upon the organ the music that he loved or that he was to dissect, was also a man of the world. He possessed the sense of proportion and fitness, an old-time courtliness of thinking as well as of manner, a sense of the right place for trifles, and a very happy faculty for silence. He was not envious and he was not meddlesome. He never thought it to be his duty, when acting as musical critic of THE TRIBUNE, to regulate the musical criticism of the other newspapers of this country. If he wanted a good criticism of an opera to be printed he endeavored to write it himself, instead of writing querulous observations condemnatory of the criticisms published in contemporary journals. It was another of his admirable and exemplary qualities that he perceived the critical duty of giving encouragement. He looked into the future of the artist, and he could be wisely lenient. In the fulfilment of his duty he thought of himself last, or not at all, while his dignity was of that natural kind which is always present. From the study of his intellectual development and the analysis of his writings much assuredly might be learned. This much, meantime, is learned and may be stated—that education and experience, operating upon fine instincts, had taught him how to use rare faculties for the best advantage of others.

One of the interesting episodes in Mr. Hassard's career as a journalist was the unravelling of the Tilden cipher dispatches, and the complete exposure of the most remarkable political conspiracy ever formed in this country. In this important work he took a leading part, though another member of THE TRIBUNE staff did a large share of it, and kept abreast of him in successive discoveries. After weeks of blind groping and almost hopeless labor at first, Mr. Hassard had found two transposition keys, and had almost finished a third, while his associate had found three others. This was the progress made when they first compared notes, and after that the rate of discovery was rapid, ending in a full revelation of every ramification of this most elaborate conspiracy. The publication of the results, in THE TRIBUNE, startled the country, as all will remember, and led to an investigation by Congress. Considered merely as an intellectual feat, it was an astonishing exhibition of logical power, ingenuity and comprehensive knowledge, for a familiarity with the most trivial detail of the political history of the time was necessary to success in the work. It was an achievement without a parallel, probably, in journalism. This task engrossed Mr. Hassard for months, and his execution of it was a striking example of his versatility, a quality for which he was remarkable, even among journalists, with whom versatility is a part of the trade. No crafty mediaeval politician could have shown greater keenness in hunting down clew after clew that seemed to lead to the heart of the conspiracy, never tiring until the right one had been found. Yet he was as ready and as sure with a criticism upon a book or a symphony, an editorial article upon the latest news from Washington or Albany, a letter from the slums of London or the pine woods of the Adirondacks, the latter often written in hours of weakness or suffering, of which no hint escaped to the reader; and each of these productions reached an equally high level of interest, and was perfect in its literary form.

Among the old-fashioned phrases of eulogy there is one that long usage has rendered conventional; but it is very expressive: He was a gentleman and a scholar. It is much to deserve those names. Mr. Hassard entirely deserved them, and he bore them with the sweet modesty, unconscious humility, and native and winning gentleness of an unselfish nature. He was always thoughtful for others; always doing little acts of courtesy and kindness. He was ever to be found on the side of chivalry toward women, and his active consideration for young people, especially for working boys, and his sweet manner toward children much endeared him wherever he went. His reading was large and various. He was thoroughly well grounded in the ancient classics; he had a comprehensive and minute knowledge of English literature; and he possessed both the French language and the German. As a literary critic he early acquired the excellent method, so long pursued and with such noble result by the late George Ripley—the father of this art in America. That method was to assume the author's point of view, so, first of all, to let the book declare itself, its contents, its style, character and intention, and then to discuss it as a literary artist, an observer, a thinker, and from every other essential environment of the subject. He was rarely severe and never unkind. He could condemn explicitly, but he always stated the grounds of his judgment, and they were invariably logical and sound. He was remarkably expert in perceiving the beauties of a book, and he loved to praise; and, as he knew what had been done by others and was quick to see the fresh touch and understand the subtle suggestion, his praise gave pleasure, rewarded merit, encouraged high endeavor, and was valuable. His sympathies went with the imagination and the affections in literature, not with the morbid passions and not with the "realistic" movement in any of its phases. He rightly abhorred Zola; he justly despised the whole brood of Ouida novelists; and, in common with other sensible persons, he smiled at the weakness—mistaking the assertion of power for power itself—which accepts the writings of Walt Whitman as poetry. He was sufficiently conservative and old-fashioned to love the novels of Scott and the poems of Crabbe, and he was sufficiently comprehensive, acute, and fair-minded, while recognizing the passion and splendor of Byron, to feel and appreciate and exult in the philosophic grandeur, the solemn tenderness, the beautiful simplicity, and the comforting faith of Wordsworth. These are significant indications of the character of his mind, the mood in which he lived and labored, and the ideals toward which he strove.

And so he passes into his rest. He was a bright and gentle presence in the life of every man and woman to whom he was ever known. He lived a good life. He suffered patiently. He met his fate with humble resignation and firm composure. He set a noble example. He did his duty faithfully and well. He helped, in a material degree, to advance the standard of musical art and literary taste in this country. He has left critical essays which are models of searching thought, just judgment, cheering sympathy, and felicitous expression. The sketches with which he enriched our literature in its lighter branches are of singular beauty, graceful in their form and movement, often vivified with playful humor, always vital with the appreciative sincerity of critical enthusiasm. His biographical writings are discriminative, judicious and truthful, and are couched in that terse and lucid style for which he was remarkable. He was a devout man, rigid in his principles and exceptionally pure in his life; but he was invariably charitable, magnanimous, and tender in his judgment of others. No human being was ever more quick than he to appreciate merit or to forgive frailty and palliate defect. He always meant kindly. He was much beloved. He is deeply mourned. And he will long be lovingly remembered. W. W.

MONSIGNOR PRESTON'S TRIBUTE.

MR. HASSARD'S CHARACTER AS IT APPEARED TO HIS CONFESSOR AND PRIEST.

In an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter, Monsignor Preston, who has been Mr. Hassard's spiritual adviser for many years, spoke freely and enthusiastically of the merits of his dead friend, laying especial emphasis on the warmth of his devotion to the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a pious and dutiful son. Father Preston said: "Mr. Hassard's maternal grandmother was a Nicholson. Old Commodore Nicholson was his great grandfather, and the younger Commodore Nicholson, who died not long ago, was his mother's first cousin. His mother's name was Greene. They were a Protestant Episcopal family in Boston. He was only fifteen years old when received into the Catholic Faith in this city, in the Church of the Nativity, in Second-ave., and baptized by the Rev. Dr. Forbes. When he first entered college he intended to study for the priesthood, and spent a year in the Seminary of St. Joseph, at Fordham, which is now in Troy. As his health was not then good he was obliged to abandon this resolve, and take to literary work.

"His first labors in this line were in connection with the American Encyclopaedia. He next went to Chicago, where he remained some months as chief assistant on 'The Republican,' which Charles A. Dana had started there. It was after that that he joined the editorial staff of THE TRIBUNE. His 'Life of Pius IX.,' with whom he had an audience during his stay in Europe, was a small volume, but is considered complete in itself. It is a remarkably well-written work and is highly spoken of. Mr. Hassard was a member of the Catholic Union, which has been since dissolved, and is now merged in the Xavier Union. He always attended my church, St. Ann's, and was a strict, practical Catholic. He was invested in the Five Scapulars; was a member of the Confraternities of the Holy Face of Our Lord; of the Sacred Heart; of the Society of the Holy Rosary; and indeed of all the principal religious societies in connection with the Church. His brother, Samuel, and his maternal grandmother were killed some years ago in a railway accident near Norwalk, Conn.

"He delivered two lectures before the Xavier Union, one on Pius IX. and the other on Music. He was a remarkably good reader. Although he never learned music from a master, he could play almost any piece on the organ and follow with the score, the most difficult symphonies. I have heard Theodore Thomas express the greatest admiration for his musical abilities, and say that he considered him the best critic in that particular branch whom he had ever seen or known. I have been fearful for the last year or so that some sudden cold or change might carry him off. Steadily, though quietly and peaceably, he grew weaker and weaker. He suffered pain, no doubt, but he bore it so uncomplainingly and with such Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of God that its pains, I hope, were greatly lessened. I have seldom seen such remarkable equanimity even to the last moment. So completely without a struggle was his death—not even the familiar last gasp—that one could scarcely believe he had passed away."

COLONEL JOHN H. BERGEN.

Colonel John H. Bergen, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, died early yesterday morning at his home in West Clarkson-st., Flatbush, L. I. He was descended from the old Long Island family of Bergens, but when he was born, in 1837, his father lived in Batavia, N. Y. He studied law in Poughkeepsie and Brooklyn, and began his practice in the latter city in 1860. In 1863 he married the oldest daughter of General Philip S. Crooke, of Flatbush, and entered into partnership with his father-in-law in the firm of Crooke, Bergen & Clement, in Brooklyn. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Assembly by the Democrats in what was then the IXth District of Kings County.

He was a leader of the Brooklyn bar a few years ago and was counsel in many important cases. As a railroad lawyer he had much ability, and he was counsel of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company for several years. Strong efforts were made to secure his appointment as United States District Attorney in Brooklyn by President Cleveland three years ago, but Mark D. Wilber was chosen instead. Colonel Bergen then moved his law office to this city. He was appointed Judge-Advocate on the staff of General T. S. Pakin when he commanded the Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y. Colonel Bergen was a man of distinguished presence and his hair was snow white long before he was fifty years old. His health had been poor for two years, and he suffered from softening of the brain. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE REV. DR. ISRAEL W. ANDREWS.

Hartford, April 18.—The Rev. Dr. Israel W. Andrews, ex-president of Marietta College, at Marietta, Ohio, died at the home of his brother, the Rev. S. J. Andrews, in this city, this morning, having been taken ill while on a visit to the East. Dr. Andrews was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1815, and graduated from Williams College in 1837. He was appointed to a professorship in Marietta College in 1839, and became president in 1855, retiring from that position in 1885. The body will be taken to Ohio.

DEATH OF DR. C. R. AGNEW.

AN ILLNESS OF ONLY EIGHT DAYS.

PROSTRATED WHILE ATTENDING MR. CONKLING—A SKETCH OF HIS USEFUL CAREER.

Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew, the celebrated eye and ear specialist, died yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, at his home, No. 266 Madison-ave. He was taken ill on Monday of last week, with peritonitis, and failed rapidly until Friday, when his physicians practically abandoned hope. But he rallied in the next twenty-four hours, and on Sunday his condition gave hopes of recovery. The next morning the favorable symptoms seemed to continue, but as the day wore on all hopes were abandoned, owing to the renewed activity of the disease, which gradually sapped his strength until it gave way.

When ex-Senator Conkling was taken ill, on April 5, Dr. Agnew was called to treat him. As the case was so serious he called in Dr. Barker and Dr. Sands, and expected to take part in the operation which lengthened Mr. Conkling's life several days, but his own illness prevented his being present. Last Thursday his attending physicians decided that an operation was necessary, if Dr. Agnew's life was to be saved, and laparotomy was performed, Dr. Agnew himself administering the ether. The incision was about four inches long. Pus was discovered and removed, but the operation failed to bring the expected relief. The funeral will be held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Saturday at 10.30 a. m.

Dr. Agnew was born in the city on August 8, 1830. His father, William Agnew, was a commission and shipping merchant in the city. On his father's side Dr. Agnew was of Scotch-Irish-Huguenot ancestry. The family left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled near Belfast, Ireland. In 1780 John Agnew, the grandfather of Dr. Agnew, came to this country. He went first to Philadelphia, but afterward removed to New-York and with his son, Dr. Agnew's father, entered in business here.

Dr. Agnew received his early education in a private school. He entered Columbia College in 1845 and was graduated in 1849. Afterward he studied medicine with Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers, for many years surgeon of the New-York Hospital. He attended the regular course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, serving also in the New-York Hospital. After being graduated from the medical school in 1852 Dr. Agnew practised for a year on the shores of Lake Superior, now the town of Houghton, and then a small mining town. He then returned to New-York, and being offered the appointment as surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, he went to Europe to complete his studies. In Dublin he became a resident-pupil of the Lying-In Asylum, and also attended the clinics given by William Wilde, afterward Sir William Wilde, at St. Mark's Eye and Ear Hospital. Subsequently he visited London and walked its hospitals, observing the practice of William Bowman and George Critchett, and attending the clinical lectures of William Ferguson. He next visited Paris where he studied the practice of Velpeau and Ricord, of Sichel and Desmarres in diseases of the eye, and that of Hardy in skin diseases.

EFFICIENT SERVICE FOR THE NATION.

In 1855 he returned to America and became a general practitioner in this city. The following year he married Miss Mary Nash, daughter of Lora Nash, a merchant of this city. He held his position as surgeon to the New-York Ear and Eye Infirmary until April, 1864, when his duties on the United States Sanitary Commission compelled him to resign. In 1858 Governor Edwin D. Morgan appointed Dr. Agnew to be Surgeon-General of this State, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion Governor Morgan appointed him medical director of the State Volunteer Hospital. In this position he performed most efficient service. For a long time he had charge of the important trust of obtaining for the regiments passing through this State to the seat of war their medical supplies.

When the United States Sanitary Commission was organized, Dr. Agnew was elected a member. He was, in fact, one of the promoters of the Commission. In a history of the Commission Dr. Agnew is spoken of as one "who brought to the service of the Commission the valuable experience he had gained while performing the duties of a medical director of the troops then being raised in New-York. He soon exhibited a skill, executive ability and at all times a perfect generosity of personal toil and trouble in carrying on the Commission's work, which gave him, during its whole progress, a commanding influence in its councils." His friends used to remonstrate with him for giving up so much time from his practice, but his patriotism always led him where his services were needed. Dr. Agnew, with Drs. Walcott Gibbs, now Professor Gibbs of Harvard University, and William H. Van Buren, prepared for the Quartermaster's department the plans which were subsequently carried out in the Judiciary Square Hospital at Washington, and which were more or less accurately followed in the pavilion hospital system during the Rebellion.

HELPING TO FORM THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Union League Club is the child of the United States Sanitary Commission. That body was represented, when not in session, by an executive committee, all residents of this city, consisting, up to the date of the origin of the Union League Club, of five persons only—its president, Dr. Bellows; George T. Strong, the treasurer; Dr. Agnew, Professor Walcott Gibbs and Dr. William H. Van Buren. These men were compelled during the Civil War to pass some part of each day or night with each other. Professor Gibbs was the first to suggest that the idea on which the Sanitary Commission was founded ought to take on the form of a club, devoted to the social organization of the sentiment of loyalty to the Union. On January 15, 1863, the confidential circular was issued calling for the formation in this city of a National club for loyal purposes. Dr. Agnew was one of the signers of the circular, and with him were associated Henry W. Bellows, George C. Anthon, Walcott Gibbs, George T. Strong, George Gibbs, George F. Allen and William J. Hoppin. From the inception of the club until recently, when he was made an honorary member, Dr. Agnew took a strong interest in its affairs. He served for several years on the Committee on Admission.

He was obliged in 1864, on account of other duties, to resign his office as surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmary. His life had become a busy one. In 1866 he established the ophthalmic clinic in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1868 he originated the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary; the year after, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New-York, and in the same year he was elected clinical professor of the eye and ear diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Agnew was appointed in 1865 one of the managers of the New-York State Hospital for the Insane in Poughkeepsie, and he was twice reappointed. He served for several years as a trustee of the public schools, and in 1864 was one of the associate trustees to organize the School of Mines of Columbia College, which institution he had served faithfully for more than a quarter of a century. He was one of the oldest members of the board of trustees, and at the time of his death was the chairman of the Committee on the School of Mines and a member of the Committee on the Course and the Statutes, of which Dr. Morgan Dix is chairman.

A PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZEN.

Dr. Agnew always took an active interest in matters relating to the city. He was secretary of the first society organized in New-York for health reform, and was a member of the committee which prepared the first draft of the city health laws. He was a member of most of the leading medical societies of the city and country, including the Medical Society of the City and State of New-York, the New-York Academy of Medicine, the New-York Pathological Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, the American and the International Ophthalmic Societies, the Medical Society of the County of New-York, and the Academy of Sciences. The Medical Society of Edinburgh and other European societies had elected him a member. For twenty-five years he had devoted himself to practice in diseases of the eye and ear, and he had published and lectured on all matters relating to this subject.

Dr. Agnew was beloved by all who knew him and his name was held in the highest esteem wherever it was known. He was of a modest and retiring disposition, yet he had charming social qualities. Few physicians in this country united so much learning with so many noble traits of character, and his death will be mourned by scientific men and by people in all walks of life. Young men endeavoring to obtain an education in the city found in him a warm friend and a wise counsellor.

Mention has been made of the self-sacrificing spirit which he displayed in the Nation's dark days, but this service, important as it was, is only one of the many ways in which his noble nature manifested itself. Personal considerations were laid aside whenever duty called. The profession which he honored has sustained an almost incalculable loss, while his place in society will be difficult to fill. Mrs. Agnew is one of the two women Commissioners of the Board of Education. Three brothers of Dr. Agnew, John T., Alexander M. L. and Andrew G., and a sister, Mrs. William Paton, live in this city.

MRS. MARY LIPPINCOTT.

Philadelphia, April 18 (Special).—Mrs. Mary Lippincott, for twenty-five years in charge of the female seminary at Moorestown, N. J., and a preacher of high reputation among Hicksite Friends, died this morning in Camden. She was born in Cheltenham, Montgomery County, Penn., in 1801. Benjamin Hallowell, well known in this country and in Europe for his attainments, researches and discoveries in astronomy, is her brother.

GEORGE L. WILLARD.

George L. Willard, who was years ago one of the best-known dry-goods merchants of this city, died on Monday at his home, No. 48 Second place, Brooklyn. The funeral took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday, the burial being in his family plot at Greenwood.

He was born in Bristol, R.I., eighty years ago, and was a descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts. In 1828 he came to New-York and after a short time organized the firm of Willard, Wood & Co. The firm was one of the strongest in the dry-goods trade, and successfully passed through the panics of 1837 and 1857, when many of its competitors were swamped. It was the first house to handle the products of New-England mills on commission. Mr. Willard had not been actively engaged in business for twenty years. He was, when in his prime, connected with a number of insurance companies and banks and was at one time president of the World Mutual Life Company. He gave liberally of his fortune for charitable purposes and was a member of the Church Charity Foundation, of Brooklyn. He had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years and was several times asked to take public office, but always declined. He leaves a daughter and five sons. Death was due to pneumonia, but he had been in poor health for several years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Alfred T. Lembecke, general passenger agent of the Thingvalla Steamship Line, died at the Stevens House yesterday morning. He went to Chicago on April 8, and returned five days later with a heavy cold, which developed into pneumonia. He was born in Denmark in 1847, and came to this country when eighteen years old. Since then he has been engaged in the shipping business. He succeeded Passenger Agent G. Mariager about two years ago, the latter dying suddenly. In January Mr. Lembecke was walking along the street with his wife, when she dropped dead from heart disease.

The funeral of Samuel G. Barnard, the lawyer, who was taken ill with apoplexy in court on Tuesday and died at the Chambers Street Hospital a few minutes after arriving there, will take place at 1 o'clock to-day from his home, No. 13 Rutgers-st. He was thirty-seven years old, and leaves a widow, but no children. He was counsel for many theatrical people, including Arthur Rehan, Edward Harrigan, Lillian Olcott, W. J. Scanlan and the tragedian Keene.

John L. Carrigan, whose death was reported yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange, was the youngest son of Andrew Carrigan. His father during the war took an active part on the Northern side, especially in placing the Government bonds, and was a warm friend of William H. Seward and Colonel Webb. The family met with some thrilling experiences in consequence, and during the riots the mob attacked and sacked the homestead at One-hundred-and-four centh-st. and Riverside Drive. His son, John L. Carrigan, and gained the respect of all those with whom he came in contact from his high sense of honor in every transaction which he undertook.

ARRESTING THE WRONG POLICEMAN.

President French, of the Police Board, yesterday investigated the complaint against Policeman Thomas McCullough, of the West Thirtieth Street squad, who was accused of being drunk and creating a disturbance in the house No. 528 East Sixteenth-st., on a recent Sunday. It soon became apparent from the testimony that somebody had blundered in making the complaint. McCullough said he had been at church and had gone to sleep in his cousin's room, when he was arrested by Roundsman Nehr, of the East Twenty-sixth Street squad, on a charge of making a disturbance in the house. He refused to submit to arrest until he was overpowered by Nehr and other policemen. Sergeant Brophy and Roundsman Nehr thought McCullough was drunk and locked him up. Later a police surgeon examined McCullough and said he was not drunk. There was plenty of evidence yesterday that McCullough was not a drinking man and that he even had refused to take liquor as a medicine when he was sick. It was proved also that McCullough had not made the disturbance in the Sixteenth-st. house. Mr. French said the complaint would be dismissed.

FUNERAL OF ASA STEVENS.

The funeral of Asa Stevens, who died a week ago Tuesday at Jacksonville, Florida, took place yesterday morning at St. Thomas's Church. Many of Mr. Stevens's associates of the Produce Exchange were present, among them Charles H. Benedict, his business partner; ex-President F. H. Parker, his son-in-law; H. O. Armour, C. F. Mattlage, R. H. Laimbeer, Alfred Churchman, D. B. Moses, B. G. Coles, A. S. Roe, W. G. Stahlnecker, George C. Stone, and E. W. Davis. There was a large representation from Continental Lodge of Free-Masons and from Company A and the Veteran Association of the 7th Regiment, among the latter being W. Atwood French, Colonel Kemp, Colonel Tremain and Mr. Ware. Twenty-five employes of Stevens & Benedict were also present in a body. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Starr and Treat, and by the Rev. Dr. Guilbert, rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit. The burial was at Woodlawn.

SUSPENDED FROM THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange held a long session yesterday which robbed those present of even late dinners, engaging themselves with the trial of Robert Ganz, the young broker who was accused of sending out a false quotation over the tape several weeks ago when he was intrusted with an order to sell thirty-seven shares of Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred stock. The difference between the correct price and the price which Mr. Ganz is charged with quoting would have netted him a profit which it would have required the breaking of a ten-dollar bill to cover. The fact that Mr. Ganz has influential friends and relatives has led to an elaborate defence of the young man's actions and motives. Some twenty witnesses were examined at yesterday's meeting, and at a late hour it was announced that the Governing Committee had suspended Mr. Ganz for thirty days.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

A jury was secured yesterday in the Court of General Sessions to try Samuel Smith Brewster, a colored man, who is accused of murder in the first degree. He is charged with killing Ebo Williams, also colored, at the liquor store of James McShane at No. 36 Grand-st. on July 16. Williams and several other colored men became engaged in a quarrel over a game of "shoot the crap." Brewster, who was not one of the players, took part in the quarrel when it was resumed in the liquor-store. Thomas Harnett was trying to separate the contestants when Williams was stabbed to the heart with a knife which Brewster, it is charged, had drawn from his pocket. Deputy Assistant District-Attorney Parker prosecuted the case, and Friend & House represented the defendant. Mr. Parker made his opening address yesterday, and the taking of testimony will begin to-day.

FALLING OFF IN EXPORTS.

Philadelphia, April 18 (Special).—"The Bulletin" of the American Iron and Steel Association, issued to-day, says:

Our exports of mineral oils during March amounted to 47,294,363 gallons, valued at $4,110,039, against 43,109,105 gallons, valued at $3,534,942 in the same month last year. Our exports of cotton during March were 154,441,357 pounds, valued at $15,526,107, against 231,909,878 pounds, valued at $22,391,268, in March, 1887. Our exports of breadstuffs for March were valued at $9,040,743, against $15,001,078 in the same month in 1887. Our exports of beef, hog and dairy products in March amounted in value to $5,576,920, as compared with $6,384,712 in March, 1887.

FEUERBACH'S CASE TO BE REVIEWED.

Frederick Feuerbach, who was accused of murder, in killing Lizzie Sullivan, was not set at liberty yesterday, although the Grand Jury refused on Tuesday to find any indictment against him. The woman was found in her room with bullet-holes in her breast and back. Feuerbach said that she fired the shots herself and no one else saw the shooting. Recorder Smyth refused on Tuesday to discharge Feuerbach, and Judge Cowing yesterday referred the matter to the District-Attorney's office and Deputy Assistant Dawson reported that he would recommend that the case should be sent again before the Grand Jury, if, as he expected, further evidence could be secured. A writ of certiorari was served on the District-Attorney late in the afternoon that the case may be taken before Justice Barrett to-day for review.

PRIZES FOR ACADEMY EXHIBITORS.

The exhibitors at the National Academy met yesterday afternoon to award by ballot the various prizes annually offered to the best pictures fulfilling the required conditions. The Clarke prize of $300 for the best figure composition went to H. Siddons Mowbray for the picture entitled "Evening Breeze" and numbered 433 in the catalogue. The Hallgarten prizes of $300, $200 and $100, offered to artists under thirty-five years, were awarded to George de F. Brush for "The Sculptor and the King," No. 222; H. R. Poore for "Fox Hounds," No 434; and Charles C. Curran for "A Breezy Day," No. 448. The Norman W. Dodge prize, offered for the best painting by a woman, was won by Amanda Brewster Sewell for her Portrait, No. 286.

A THIEVING INDIAN SENT TO PRISON.

Antonio Escaval, Its-Wa-Hio, or Night Hawk, according to whether he is spoken of in Spanish, the Indian language, or English, pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of stealing a painting called "The Little Captive" belonging to William H. Carey, an artist, for whom the prisoner had been employed as a model. He pawned the picture for $25. When complaint was made Escaval stole another painting and redeemed "The Little Captive." Escaval is a young, broad-shouldered Indian, who came to this city from Arizona, and was employed for a time in Buffalo Bill's show, where his thieving propensities became known. Judge Cowing sentenced Escaval to two years and six months in the State Prison.

MAX O'RELL AT ORANGE.

Max O'Rell is a great favorite at Orange, where he has been received with many evidences of popularity and esteem whenever he has visited that charming part of New-Jersey. He has generously consented to give his views on "John Bull and Sandy McDonald" this evening in the Orange Music Hall for the benefit of the Orange Athletic Club, the proceeds to be devoted to the fund for out-door sports. As the club also holds a choice corner in the hearts of all the good people of the Oranges, this combination of a favorite lecturer with a favorite club will undoubtedly yield highly profitable results.

A BIG EJECTMENT SUIT.

PROPERTY WORTH MANY MILLIONS.

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE AND REAL ESTATE IN FIFTH-AVE. INVOLVED.

A suit in ejectment in which John Townshend, a lawyer, seeks to obtain possession of valuable property in Fifth-ave., was before Justice Truax in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. He says he is seized in fee as tenant in common of four individual tenth parts of land on the northeast corner of Seventy-sixth-st. and Fifth-ave., with a front on the avenue of 102 feet, 2 inches, and a depth of 100 feet, and he asks that Edward Frommer, who is now in possession, be ejected from it and the property given to him and to Clara Isabella Curtis, Julia Curtis Munson and Edith Hastings, who conveyed to him his interest, and who derived their title, through their mother, from Isaac Marquand Dimond, who owned it prior to June 20, 1835. At that time Dimond deeded it to their father, James L. Curtis, who conveyed it, through a third party, to his wife.

Sidney Dillon and his daughters, Julia Dillon Ripley and Cora Dillon Wyckoff, were sued with Frommer as "John Doe and Richard Roe." In their answer they declare that Dimond originally bought the property from William Wagstaff, giving him a mortgage which was afterward foreclosed. It was purchased at the foreclosure sale by George Lovett from whom it passed to Sydney Dillon's wife, Hannah S. Dillon. She died on December 6, 1883, and her husband holds a life estate as tenant in the property which will ultimately be equally divided among the children. Mr. Dillon has leased it to Frommer. The answer also alleges that Townshend became interested in the property for the express purpose of bringing this action, contrary to the statute. Townshend yesterday moved that this allegation be stricken from the answer as redundant and scandalous, or that a bill of particulars as to the statute claimed to be violated be given.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, on behalf of the defendants, opposed the application on which the Judge reserved his decision. The same action was taken in regard to a suit based on a similar state of facts, in which Townshend and the Curtis descendants claim property on the northeast corner of Seventy-sixth-st. and Madison-ave., with a front on the avenue of 100 feet and a depth of 45 feet. This is part of the same property and the defendants are Charles Graham, John Graham and Thomas Graham. The entire property is worth millions of dollars.

WAS JAMES DRAKE'S WILL DISOBEYED?

The trial of a suit for the construction of a clause of the will of James Drake was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice Ingraham. Drake died September 24, 1881, at the age of seventy-nine. By the will, which was executed on January 29, 1868, his entire estate of $500,000 was left to Mary Hopeton Drake, his adopted daughter. His property included eleven houses and lots in this city. This adopted daughter died on June 24, 1884, and in her will she gave $100,000 to charities, and the rest of her property to the grandchildren of James Drake's three sisters.

A provision in Mr. Drake's will that his legatee, if she died without issue, might give the property to his sisters is contained in the clause whose construction is sought. It is claimed by Lawrence Drake, a nephew of James Drake, who is the plaintiff (all the other parties in interest being defendants), that Mary H. Drake violated this provision. Testimony to establish this was taken, and the decision was reserved.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

An action has been begun by Dr. William M. Reynolds and his wife Jessie against the London Assurance Corporation and others to recover the insurance on their Flushing (L. I.) cottage. They are under indictment for presenting fraudulent proofs of the loss of the property. Agent McDonald, of the London Assurance Corporation, who holds a $5,000 mortgage on the property, applied to Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to be made a party defendant in order to protect his rights. The decision was reserved.

The marriage of Oliver Elliott O'Donnell to Geraldine Marie Wilmerding will be annulled if the report of Referee James J. Martin, in the Supreme Court, which was filed yesterday, is confirmed. This sets forth that she was prohibited from marrying again by a decree of absolute divorce obtained by her husband, Charles Henry Wilmerding, and nevertheless on October 13, 1886, she wedded O'Donnell.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day granted the motion to advance on the docket the case of Mahon, appellant, agt. the Jailer of Pike County, Kentucky, and set it for a hearing on Monday next. This is the somewhat celebrated Hatfield-McCoy case, which has excited considerable interest in West Virginia and Kentucky.

The following business was transacted to-day:

No. 230. The Freedmans' Savings and Trust Company and others, appellants, agt. Alexander R. Shepherd and others.

No. 256. Alexander R. Shepherd, appellant, agt. John W. Thompson. Argument continued by Martin F. Morris for Thompson and concluded by Enoch Totten for the Trust Company.

No. 231. Josiah W. and Peter Lynch, plaintiffs in error, agt. R. Snowden Andrews. In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the 10th Rule.

No. 232. The Bell Telephone Company, plaintiff in error, agt. the State of Missouri, ex rel. the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Dismissed with costs on the authority of the plaintiff in error.

No. 233—The United States, plaintiff in error, agt. John S. Broadhead and others.

No. 234—The United States, plaintiff in error, agt. John S. Broadhead and others. Argued by Assistant Attorney-General Maury for the plaintiff in error, no counsel appearing for the defendants in error.

No. 235—George Barker, administrator, etc., and others, appellants, agt. Walter Craig. Submitted by C. H. Pettibone for the appellants, and by W. J. Connell for the appellee.

No. 236—Edwin A. Kenny and others, plaintiff in error, agt. Richard A. Eddy and others. In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the 10th rule.

No. 237—Zenas C. Robbins, appellant, against executors of Edward A. Robbins, deceased.

No. 861—Executors of Edward A. Robbins, appellants, against Zenas C. Robbins. Argument begun by H. H. Wells for Rollins's executor and continued by John Selden for Robbins.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 18.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

No. 824—Henry K. Stevens, appellant, agt. Ella S. Comstock and others, respondents. Submitted.

No. 715—Elijah H. Purdy and others, respondents, agt. Mary J. Coar, impleaded, appellant. Argued.

No. 820—Charles Hawley and others, appellants, agt. Orsell H. Hartson and others. Argued.

No. 843—John Langford and others, respondents, agt. Orsell Cook and others, impleaded, appellants. Submitted.

No. 840—John Gunlich, respondent, agt. Joseph Hensler, appellant. Submitted.

No. 829—Jane A. Scott, ind. and as executor, appellant, agt. John M. Baldwin and others, respondents. Dismissed under Rule 21.

The following is the day calendar for April 19: Nos. 818, 783, 819, 686, 846, 843, 854 and 856.

COURT CALENDARS—TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 21, 22, 35, 49, 59, 62, 70, 71, 81, 101, 113, 128, 152, 153, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 183, 186, 209, 213, 231, 239, 241, 250, 255, 256, 257, 260, 265, 286, 287, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Van Brunt, P. J., Brady and Daniels, J. J.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Beach, J.—Nos. 141, 667, 655, 601, 705, 646, 652, 692, 691.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Ingraham, J.—Adjourned until Friday, April 20.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Before Ingraham, J.—Adjourned until Monday, April 23.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Before O'Brien, J.—Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Before Andrews, J.—Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 2283, 231, 1072, 1606, 1879, 1833, 528, 773½, 1137, 951, 1839, 1612, 687, 758½, 2019, 3431, 724½, 967, 993, 462, 479, 3061, 600, 3238, 2725.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Before Ransom, S.—Will of Maria Louisa Haws, 10 a. m.; will of Katherina Glockner, 12 m.; will of John H. Clearwater, 2 p. m. Motion calendar called at 10:30 a. m. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk: Probate of the will of Peter Hayden, 10 a. m.; John Ritz, 10 a. m.; J. H. Pfaffenschneider, 10 a. m.; J. J. Collins, 10 a. m.; Gertrude Knoib, 10:30 a. m.; Patrick Whelan, 10:30 a. m.; Bennett Hirsch, 10:30 a. m.; Virginie Cheriet, 11:30 a. m.; L. Ktosset, 11:30 a. m.; Edward Ariedter, 11:30 a. m.; John Nichol, 11:30 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J., Freedman and O'Gorman, J. J.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Truax, J.—Nos. 129, 216, 131.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Dugro, J.—Nos. 1684, 913, 869, 1703, 989.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Bookstaver, J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Before Larremore, C. J.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Daly, J.—664, 742, 736, 784, 520, 555, 718, 614, 257, 199, 170, 771, 475, 382, 672, 397, 398, 770, 771, 779, 782, 626, 810, 778, 185, 548, 617, 368, 369.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Van Hoesen, J.—Nos. 721, 722, 723, 713, 88, 202, 270, 297, 690, 693, 715, 709, 725.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Ehrlich, J.—Case on. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Pitshke, J.—Nos. 3470, 3430, 3499, 2907, 3542, 3550, 3551, 3507, 3502, 3455, 3479, 3480, 3479, 3505, 3521, 3528, 2705, 3483, 3489, 3429.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Before Browne, J.—Nos. 3561, 2411, 2929, 3388, 5060, 3593, 2987, 3570, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3619.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Patterson, J., and District-Attorney Bedford.—Adjourned to April 20.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Before Cowing, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Dawson.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Pleadings—Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.—Before Recorder Smyth and Assistant District-Attorney Parker.—Nos. 1.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART III.—Before Martine, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Goff.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

HOME FOR PROTESTANT IMMIGRANT GIRLS.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society has several rooms at No. 12 State-st., opposite Castle Garden, where girls and women can be cared for and protected, while waiting for trains or friends. Free lodgings are given to those who have no money, and those who have are expected to contribute something, however little, to aid the needy. The society is looking forward to the establishment of a large and suitable place, and contributions are solicited for this purpose.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

By the City of Rome (Anchor Line), for Liverpool: Louis Aldrich, Daniel Frohman, Senor Jose Fernandez, Sidney Howard, John Jardine and family, H. Kingsmill, Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, Senor Juan Ulazia and H. A. Wilkins.

By the Celtic (White Star Line), for Liverpool: J. R. Dinsmore, Mrs. Dinsmore, Hamilton Gibson, R. Hoare, Miss Edith Pearson, Francis E. Romanes, E. H. Van Ingen and Miss Yznaga.